(RSVY). A combined list of NFFWP and RSVY districts works out to 195 districts. In addition, 5 districts have been identified as Learning Impact districts to assess the impact of the programme in certain specific backgrounds. The five Learning Impact districts would be Goalpara and Bongaigaon in Assam, Kishanganj in Bihar, Richur in Karnataka and Amarawati in Maharashtra.

Under Section 4 of the Act, State Governments will design Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes that are expected to provide employment through labour intensive works as laid down in Schedule I of the Act and to ensure the entitlements to the beneficiaris are provided under Schedule II of the Act.

(c) At the Central Government level, the Ministry of Rural Development will monitor the implementation of the Act and Planning Commission can review its implementation. In addition, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 shall be monitored through Central Employment Guarantee Council in accordance with Section 11 of the Act.

State Employment Guarantee Councils and Panchayati Raj Institutions have a principal role in monitoring and to ensure delivery of benefits intended under Act. Emphasis has been placed on wide communication of the Act so that people may avail of the benefits under the Act.

Waiving off the loans of Punjab Government

*410. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total term loans given to Punjab Government by Central Government during 1984-85 for combating insurgency and militancy in the state;

(b) what are the recommendations of the Eleventh and Twelfth Finance Commissions on payment of the debt and interest on these outstanding special term loans; and

(c) whether Government have received any request from the Government of Punjab to waive off the entire outstanding amount of loan and interest and have also worked out the security related expenditure and sent the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs as desired by the Twelfth Finance Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):(a) The Special Term Loans of Rs. 5799.92 crores were given to the Government of Punjab by the Government of India during the period of terrorism from 1984-85 to 1993-94 for combating insurgency and militancy in the State.

(b) the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission were as under:

> "In regard to Punjab, we find from the information furnished by Ministry of Home Affairs that there has been no reimbursement to the State on account of security related expenditure under any scheme. We, therefore, recommend that a moratorium on the payment of installments of debt and interest on the Special Term Loan due for repayment may be given to the State of Punjab during the period 2000-05 so that the State is able to build its economy and be in a better position to repay the loan and the interest accruing thereon in subsequent years.
>
> This would not extend to other loans and would be limited to total amount of Rs. 3396.15 crores (Rs. 1810.84 crores on account of principal and Rs. 1583.31 crores on account of interest). We also recommend that the expenditure incurred on security be worked out by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the State Government of Punjab and the Ministry of Finance and, to the extend that the State is entitled to reimbursement on account of security-related expenditure, the relief on debt may be given to the State after the period of moratorium is over, and after taking into account the waiver already given."
>
> The Twelfth Finance Commission recommended continuation of the moratorium on repayments and interest payments on loans for another two years i.e. up to 2006-07 pending finalization of the debt relief by the Government of India.

(c) As recommended by the Eleventh Finance Commission, a proposal from the Government of Punjab was received by the Ministry of Home Affairs relating to the reimbursement of the security related expenditure incurred during the militancy days.